The People's Korea

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Presidential Message to PLO Chairman Arafat

DPRK President Kim Il Sung on June 12 sent a message to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle against the armed invasion of southern Lebanon and Palestine bases in this area by the Israeli aggressors.

The message reads.

On June 6 the Israeli aggressors, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, launched the largest-scale armed invasion ever known against the whole area of southern Lebanon and Palestine bases in this area.

In this connection I express deep concern for the grave situation created in this area and, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, express firm militant solidarity with you and, through you, with the Palestine Liberation Organization and the people and resistance fighters of Palestine who are fighting valiantly against the Israeli aggressors.

The high-handed aggressive act the Israeli aggressors are now committing, crudely violating the publicly recognized norms of international law, had long been planned and prepared; it is a brigandish encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and their desperate attempt to crush the cause of Palestine revolution and gratify the expansionist desire of the Zionists.

The Korean people sternly denounce the war action of Israeli Zionists under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists as a naked challenge to the entire Arab people and the world peace-loving people and a criminal act of leading the overall situation of the Middle East to the worst phase and disturbing world peace and security.

We strongly insist that the Israeli aggressors stop at once their war of aggression and mass destruction against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and withdraw from the occupied land unconditionally without delay.

The Korean people regard as their own the heroic and valiant struggle waged against Israeli Zionists by the fraternal Palestinian people who are standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence and are firmly resolved to actively support and encourage them in their righteous cause with might and main in the future, too.

Today the peace-loving people the world over are unanimous in supporting the Palestinian and Arab peoples and condemning the Israeli aggressors.

I express the belief that the fraternal Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and other Arab peoples will win final victory in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors and you and the Palestinian people will certainly accomplish the sacred cause of taking back the occupied Palestinian land and restoring the legitimate national rights including self-determination and establishment of an independent state.

Christian Body, Opposition Figure Call on Chon to Step Down

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A leading south Korean church group has called on the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan to make a "courageous decision to step down," saying that south Korea is facing the "most unfortunate situation" since it was founded in 1948.

This is the first time that a church group made such a demand. This adds to the public pressures mounting for the resignation of the strongman.

In a statement issued on June 14, the Korean Catholic Priests Council for Justice and Peace, a conservative human rights group, said such action should be taken "for the sake of the country."

The statement was released on that night at Andong, 105 miles from Seoul, following a mass.

The mass was held shortly after the first day of a trial for 16 defendants in connection with the fire last March 18 at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

Four days later, then an official of a minority party, recalling that south Korea is facing an unprecedented national crisis, made a similar demand.

In a statement distributed to the news media, President Kim Ui Taek of the Civil Rights Party cited several incidents ranging from an uprising in the city of Kwangju in May 1980 to a recent private loan scandal as the basis for demands.

The statement also called for the lifting of a political blacklist and the release of political prisoners, along with changes in the constitution to elect the "president" in a popular voting rather than an electoral college.

Sino-Korean Ties Renewed by Defense Chiefs

A high-powered Chinese military delegation on June 22 wound up its week-long visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with great success. **(See Related Articles on Page 2)**

The Chinese delegation led by Defense Minister Geng Biao reaffirmed traditional cooperative ties with the DPRK as Chinese and Korean military chiefs reached a complete unanimity of views on the matters discussed during the June 14 talks, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

A Chinese military delegation visited the DPRK at the invitation of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Its head Geng Biao is Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and State Councillor and Minister of National Defense.

The visit of Chinese defense chief Geng Biao, the first by the top Chinese military official in many years, is viewed by observers here as quite significant for the following reasons:

(1) The visit came in the context of heightening tension between Peking and Washington over the U.S. decision to sell sophisticated weapons to Taiwan separatists;

(2) The visit produced total agreement of views between Korean and Chinese military officials as the two countries are under a 1961 military alliance agreement;

(3) The visit went down as a major demonstration of the will of the armed forces of the two countries to resist the growing threat of nuclear war and resumption of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula.

(4) The visit renewed militant solidarity between the two armed forces in face of the closer military integration of Washington, Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei.

While in Korea, the Chinese military delegation was cordially received by President Kim Il Sung on June 19, the meeting which the KCNA called held "in a cordial and friendly atmosphere" a graphic sign of success of the visit.

The delegation visited various units of the Korean People's Army, including one near the DMZ confronted with the U.S. forces, and watched military drills by certain KPA units and students of Kim Il Sung Military University.

The importance attached by China to the latest visit of its military delegation was spotlighted when Defense Minister Geng Biao said in Kaesong on June 16, "In the difficult days when our Communist Party of China was just founded and the Chiang Kai-shek clique turned coat and went over to the enemy, our intimate Korean comrades fought to help us."

Recent Trends of S. Korean Democratic Dissident Campaign

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

Despite the fact that south Korea has been converted into a fascist police state by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, local campaigns for democracy are growing in strength, taking clearly ideological motivations and producing amalgamations of students, Christians and workers. This radicalization can be in response to the ever intensifying crackdown on democracy which has virtually closed the door to democratic and legal means of protests.

Violently anti-American sentiment, if the economic situation fails to improve and if Gen. Chon fails to prove himself, may result in his overthrow. Signs of such eventuality are already on the horizon.

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Anti-Americanism which had become visible since the May, 1980 Kwangju Massacre has taken violent forms this year, a striking departure from the previous abstract criticism of the United States.

Three incidents are illustrative of anti-Americanism violent in nature:

(1) the March 18 fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan;

(2) the April 17 statement of the local Korean Christian Action Group which comprises both Catholic and Protestant denominations, demanding the removal of American ambassador Walker and U.S. commander Wickham;

(3) the June 3 sit-down of women workers at an American computer concern Control Data unit in which two American executives were taken hostage.

The March 18 "arson" at the American facility was carried out by students; the April 17 statement was issued by Christians; and the June 3 incident was a labor strike. In other words, three most important components of the local democratic dissident forces launched daring attacks on the Americans.

The implications of the three incidents are deep and of long-term in nature, which will prove fatal to American presence in south Korea. Such consideration will likely affect American policy toward Korea.

The March 18 incident can be interpreted as warning that the "arson" is simply a prelude to major anti-American actions: any American facility, diplomatic, military and economic, may be viewed with hostility and become a target of physical attack.

The April 17 Christian statement is the first direct attack on American policy in south Korea and the first direct reference by name to top American officials in south Korea whose removal has been demanded. This is unprecedented in local Christian political involvement since the 1945 liberation of the country.

The June 3 hostage-taking incident is potent proof that American economic stakes in south Korea, one of the two largest foreign economic interests (the other are Japanese), are exposed to local labor attacks, namely, south Korea is no longer a haven for superprofit seeking American corporations.

Anti-Americanism is apparently typical of the local campaigns in the 1980s which were marked by anti-Japanese sentiments in the 60s and 70s. Anti-Japanese sentiments, with historical roots, are, so to speak, traditional. The preoccupation with anti-Japanese actions were often exploited by the ruling juntas for their specific political aims, however. This led the campaigns for democracy on a wrong path to wrong aims.

Anti-Americanism, now deep-running within the south Korean society, has no room for such manipulation on the part of the ruling quarters. It is rather shocking and appalling not only to them

(Continued on Page 8)

1 Mil. Anti-Nuclear Rally

More than 1 million people gathered in the Central Park to attend an anti-nuclear rally. Photo shows a Vermont contingent on its way to Central Park, New York. (UPI)

Korea-China Friendship Is Unshakable and Eternal in Military Field

Speech of Korean Defense Minister O Jin U

Korean Minister of People's Armed Forces O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Member of the Military Committee of the Party Central Committee, spoke at a banquet hosted by the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee on Jun. 14 in welcome of the DPRK visit of the Chinese military delegation headed by Minister of National Defense Geng Biao.

The current visit of a high-level military delegation of China to our country is another important event adding shine to the daily developing Korea-China friendship and demonstrating to the whole world that this friendship is unshakable and eternal not only in the political, economic and cultural fields but also in the military field, declared General O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces.

Today it has become a most excellent tradition of the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies that each time trials face them they closely support and cooperate with each other and wage a joint struggle shoulder to shoulder with each other, he said.

Saying that the Korea-China friendship is a great example of friendship and unity intrinsic of real brothers and it is throwing bright rays on the history of international relations of the working class, he continued:

Our people have keenly experienced through history and life that the destinies of the peoples of the two countries are in inseparable, lips-and-teeth relationship and that, when the peoples and armies of the two countries fight in firm unity, they can repulse any formidable enemy and win a final victory of revolution.

The increase of the might of China, our rear, is a great encouragement to us who are standing in direct confrontation with an enemy one million strong.

He further said:

The fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang are making big successes in the work for the stabilization and unity of the whole country, for the maintenance of the four basic principles and for the building of a highly democratic and highly civilized, modern socialist power, particularly in the struggle for the consolidation of the country's defense capabilities, and are waging a vigorous struggle for reunifying the country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

Today the People's Republic of China has grown in strength to be a mighty anti-imperialist, revolutionary force in Asia, and her influence on the developments of the world and her international authority are growing with each passing day.

We firmly believe that the current visit of the Chinese military delegation to our country will greatly contribute to developing on a higher stage the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries, two peoples and two armies and their anti-imperialist joint struggle in keeping with the current development of the situation, stated General O Jin U.

Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With Korean Comrades-in-Arms

Highlights of Speeches by Chinese National Defense Minister Geng Biao

Chinese Minister of National Defense Geng Biao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and State Councillor, spoke at various places of the DPRK.

—At the Jun. 14 banquet hosted by the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

Noting that traditional friendly relations mutual trust and support, and unity and assistance have existed consistently from long ago between the two countries, two peoples and two armies, he said:

After the victory of the revolutions in the two countries Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il Sung have forged together the great China-Korea friendship under new conditions.

The cordial meetings between the leaders of our two Parties and two countries on several occasions in recent years powerfully promoted the constant development of the most intimate China-Korea friendship.

The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army set great store by the steadily consolidating and developing China-Korea friendship and will make tireless efforts for it.

Our army and people will as in the past, so in the future, too, closely cooperate, support and collaborate with the Korean people and comrades-in-arms of the People's Army in our struggle for building socialism and for national reunification, in the struggle for unity with the Third World and against imperialism and hegemonism.

He continued:

By implementing the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in defense which was put forward by President Kim Il Sung and in reliance upon your own industrious labour and wisdom, you healed the war wounds very quickly at the speed of *Chollima* and have built a socialist state full of life with modern industry and developed agriculture, thus rising up in the east of the world, assuming fresh looks of a hero.

The Korean People's Army, he said, has become a heroic army in high political preparedness and possessed of powerful combat capabilities by making a constant new advance in the construction for its modernisation and regularisation. We are proud of having the Korean People's Army as our comrade-in-arms.

Turning to the question of Korean reunification, he said:

To achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a national desire of the entire Korean people who have waged a struggle for many years for it and an important factor of peace and stability in the Asian region. But the U.S. forces still remain in south Korea, refusing to withdraw, and the Chon Du Hwan clique, at the instigation of the United States and with its backing, is becoming more undisguised in laying all sorts of obstacles in the way of north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification of Korea. This brings into bolder relief the hegemonist aspect of the United States and its "two Koreas" plot.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government have made untiring efforts for a long period to put an end to foreign interference and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest date possible.

The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army resolutely support the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung, resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly urge that the United States pull out of south Korea immediately all its troops and equipment. We believe that the tapestry-like land of three thousand *ri* will certainly be reunified and the 50 million compatriots of the same blood will be reunited in one land in harmony at an early date.

—At the Jun. 16 reception hosted by the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and a unit of the Korean People's Army.

He said:

We assist you in case of emergency, and vice versa, as the comrades-in-arms of China and Korea have always done as the history of over half a century shows.

The relations between our two countries are lips-and-teeth relations, the relations of sharing life and death. Lips and teeth are interdependent. If lips are gone, teeth feel cold.

We should support and help each other, sharing weal and woe.

We will do so in the future, as we did in the past.

The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean comrades-in-arms in the future, too, as in the past, till final victory, supporting and closely cooperating with them, braving any heavy storm in the world.

The United States must totally withdraw all its troops and equipment from south Korea.

We firmly believe that the cause of reunification for which the entire Korean people have been struggling for a long period will certainly be realized and one reunified Korea will surely rise up in the East of the world.

—At a unit of the Korean People's Army stationed in Kangwon Province.

He toured Kangwon Province on Jun. 18.

Going round combat training and technical materiel of the unit, he stated: No matter what big change may take place in the world, we will closely unite and fight forever shoulder to shoulder with you to win victory in the future, too, as we did so in the past.

At the end of the visit to the unit, Minister of National Defence Geng Biao said:

The Korean people, peoples and armies of China and Korea have sealed the militant friendship in blood.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors invaded your country, Chinese people fought shedding blood in your land.

The most important thing is that in the very difficult days of our Party and people the Korean people helped us at the cost of their blood.

This shows that the Parties, peoples and armies of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder with each other for scores of years in the past, are doing so today and will do so in the future, too.

Juche Seminar in Denmark

A seminar on the Juche idea was recently held in Copenhagen on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Association, and many other personages took the floor at the seminar.

They stressed that the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is the unshakable guiding idea of revolution and construction.

A declaration was adopted at the seminar, which says:

The Juche idea gives a powerful methodology enabling the popular masses, the creator of history, to discharge their responsibility and role as the master of revolution and construction and display their inexhaustible creative wisdom and talent.

The judiciousness and vitality of the Juche idea have been substantiated through practice.

Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is setting vivid examples in thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in the practical activities.

Today the DPRK, the homeland of Juche, has become a model country for the world people and the peoples of many countries are studying the Juche idea.

The great Juche idea is an idea not only for the Korean people but for all the people of the world as well.

We bitterly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean military fascist clique for dividing Korea for good.

Juche Seminar in Switzerland

A Swiss national seminar on education based on the Juche idea was held at the International Centre in Geneva on May 21 under the co-sponsorship of the Swiss Comparative Study Centre of Socialism, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and groups for the study of the Juche idea in Switzerland.

The seminar was attended by many personages of political, public and academic circles, members of groups for the study of the Juche idea and people of all strata.

An opening address at the seminar was followed by congratulatory speeches of Roger Dafflon, Member of the Parliament of the Swiss Confederation, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland and Former Mayor of Geneva; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; and Dario Ghisletta, Deputy Secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and Chairman of the Tessin Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in Switzerland.

The speakers unanimously said that it is the trend of the present time to study the great Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung founded and perfected socialist pedagogy to rear revolutionaries of new type, builders of a new society free from exploitation and oppression, they stressed.

Mihailo Micha Milosevic, Director of the Swiss Comparative Study Centre of Socialism and Professor of Geneva University, made a report on the subject "The Juche idea indicates the road to be followed by education" and many other persons took the floor.

The reporter and speakers said:

The philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything was expounded for the first time in history by the Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. This is a great discovery in the history of human thought.

The immortal Juche idea is the most correct guiding idea of our time. The great leader founded the most perfect and unique educational doctrine by brilliantly embodying the Juche idea in the field of education.

"Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician and great revolutionary, is an encyclopedia for the development of human education which gives overall answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in bringing up man into an independent and creative social being, proceeding from the profound principle of the Juche idea.

After referring to the content of the pedagogy based on the Juche idea and its justness, they expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The seminar adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung.

Meanwhile, a DPRK book and photo exhibition was opened at the seminar hall.

In the evening the preparatory committee of the seminar arranged a party in congratulation of the success of the seminar.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (11)

III. Socialist Transformation of Economy

(Continued from The People's Korea, June 12)

(2) STAGE OF FULL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT

It was after the cease-fire in 1953, especially after the agricultural cooperativization started developing into a mass movement that the socialist transformation of the country came to advance on a full scale. Since the war had severely damaged private commerce and industry, their economic foundations were greatly weakened. Rice-polishing, smithery and small-scale food processing were their main businesses. Socialist transformation of private commerce and industry became an urgent task to be achieved immediately.

In the stage of full-scale development, small- and medium-scale cooperative societies were organized in the countryside, while already formed societies were further strengthened. The Government's support was strengthened more – it loaned operation funds to them, wrote off unpaid taxes, and supplied raw materials.

In 1955, transformation of private commerce and industries started developing on a full scale. First, the socialization of private handicraft industries was completed in 1956. Cooperative societies increased in number from 514 in 1954 to 551 in 1956, with the total membership growing 116 percent. In the total industrial output, they accounted for 7.3 in 1956 against 6.1 in 1954.

While the transformation of handicraft industries was accelerated, capitalist commerce, particularly household commerce, was still far from its socialist transformation. This fact was related to the historical characteristic features of the country's industries. In the colonial period, most industrial sectors were dominated by Japanese capitalists, but national capitalists played a certain role in the commercial sector. After the liberation, despite the fact that industries were mostly socialized as a result of nationalization, private operation was dominant in commerce. At the beginning of the transition period, private capital made active inroads into commerce where funds could be turned over more quickly than in the production sectors. Moreover, rich peasants also played a certain role in commerce.

At the end of 1956, agricultural cooperativization was completed in 80.9 percent of the total rural areas. However, in Pyongyang and its vicinity cooperativized peasants reached only 53.8 percent of the total.

In 1956, of the total industrial output, small-commodity industries accounted for only 0.7 percent, but capitalist industry accounted for 1.3 percent. Private commerce represented 12.7 percent of the total retail trade turnover.

The policy of complete transformation of capitalist commerce and industry was put forward at the Third Congress of the WPK held in April 1956. In September 1957 three forms of cooperative societies for capitalist merchants and industrialists were defined. Moreover, in order to strengthen the leading role of socialist commerce and to restrict private commerce, several measures were taken – the prices of some products and processed goods by state-run enterprises were standardized by the Government, and those of other products by state-run enterprises were decided by city and county people's committees. The Government also started buying grains from peasants.

Turnover of Retail Goods

	State-Run & Cooperative Commerce (%)	Private Commerce (%)
1946	3.5	96.5
1949	56.5	43.5
1953	67.5	32.5
1956	87.3	12.7
1957	87.9	12.1
1958	100	0

Source: Chi Un Sop, Socialist Transformation of Private Commerce and Industries in Our Country, WPK Press, Pyongyang

Development of Socialist Transformation of Private Commerce and Industries

	1949	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Total Merchants & Industrialists	100 (%)	100 (%)	100 (%)	100 (%)	100 (%)	100 (%)	100 (%)
Those Enlisted into Socialist Transformation	22.5	33.7	39.5	59.4	62.7	77.2	100
┌Cooperative Society Members	11.0	16.7	18.7	36.8	39.8	54.1	76.6
└Workers, Office Workers & Others	11.5	17.0	20.8	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.4
Remainder	77.5	66.3	60.5	40.6	37.3	22.8	--

Source: Chi Un Sop, Socialist Transformation of Private Commerce and Industries in Our Country, WPK Press, Pyongyang

Socialist Transformation of Private Commerce and Industries & Agricultural Cooperativization

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Transformation of Private Commerce and Industries		33.7%	39.5%	59.4%	62.7%	77.2%	100%
Agricultural Cooperativization	Households	1.2	31.8	49.0	80.9	95.6	100
	Land under Cultivation	0.6	30.9	48.6	77.9	93.7	100

Source: Economic and Legal Institute under the Academy of Sciences, Laying the Foundations for Socialism, the Shinnihon Publishing House, Tokyo

Social sanctions were strengthened against violations of law. In some cases, violators were punished by confiscation of materials and goods.

As a result of several measures taken, the socialization of private commerce and industry was completed in April 1958. However, this was not achieved easily.

As the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee "regime" took frequent destructive maneuvers against the Republic, the socialist transformation was carried out together with severe class struggles. Subversive elements were sent into cooperative societies while some merchants and industrialists placed obstacles in the development of the cooperativization movement. In addition, some just took an onlooker's attitude to the transformation movement, distorting the cooperativization policy and talking about "simultaneous development of both state-run enterprises and private commerce and industry." Some paid no heed to increasing cooperative societies, while others forced merchants and industrialists to join in high-level societies from the first, by ignoring the principle of voluntariness.

However, these shortcomings were overcome in good time and the transformation process was successfully completed.

As a result, production cooperative societies developed rapidly. They relied on the strong foundations of the socialist economic sectors and on the superiority of the socialist relations of production. In June 1959, the number of production cooperative societies rose to 565. Most of them were third-form cooperatives. Production rose 2.2 times in 1959 over 1949. Their common property rose to 76,500 won in 1957 in value from 12,800 won in 1954. The average per-member monthly income jumped three times. These facts greatly contributed to the strengthening of the political and economic foundations of the socialist system of the country and helped in the development of rural industries.

The socialist transformation of private commerce and industry was basically carried out through cooperativization. However, some merchants and industrialists became workers and office workers of state-run enterprises, while others became members of cooperative societies. As of February 1958, of the total socialized merchants and industrialists, those who joined in production and fishery cooperative societies, accounted for 76.6 percent and those who became workers, office workers and others 23.4 percent.

Rapid development of the state-run economic sectors made them become workers in state-run enterprises. This provided a favorable condition for changing private commerce and industry, which had weak economic foundations, to state-run enterprises. Of these merchants and industrialists, some had been temporarily engaged in private business under the special conditions of the war. After the war, most of them returned to their former jobs from commercial and industrial operations, according as the domestic economy came to be well organized. This is why so many merchants and industrialists became workers, office workers and others particularly in 1954.

Characteristic Features

The most noteworthy characteristic feature of the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry in the DPRK *is that it was carried out through* cooperativization, not through expropriation. In the Soviet Union, capitalist relations of ownership were eliminated through expropriation, through nationalization. In East European countries, capitalist elements were reduced and finally swept off through nationalization carried out in several stages. These countries followed the course of expropriation.

China is the only country except the DPRK which did not resort to expropriation. China transformed its industry through state capitalism.

State capitalism was not suitable for the DPRK where capitalist commerce and industry were small in scale and were similar to those of handicraft enterprises and small merchants.

It is also noteworthy that compared with the socialist economic sectors, private commerce and industry held a small position in the national economy from the beginning of the transition period. In 1949, the small-commodity economic sector and the capitalist sector accounted for 63 percent of China's total industrial output. However, in the DPRK these sectors accounted for only 9.3 percent of the total industrial output. This figure further decreased to 2 percent by 1956. The superiority and the strong role of the socialist economic sectors enabled the DPRK to carry out its socialist transformation without going through state capitalism.

Preconditions for socialist transformation of the relations of production were prepared in the peaceful construction period and during the war. The socialist transformation of commerce and industries began to be accelerated after the war and was successfully completed in April 1958.

As a result, in cities and rural areas economic relations were socialized and the country's socialist construction began to be raised to its new stage. **(To be continued)**

Danger of War in Korea

This year's anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War (June 25, 1950) is marked by world-wide anti-nuclear campaigns culminated in the opening of the Second U.N. Special Session of Disarmament and by harsh criticism on the war policy of the Reagan Administration.

Amid the growing threat of nuclear holocaust, the Korean Peninsula is the most sparkable hotbed in the world because of Americans' war policy and of the presence of U.S. troops armed with a vast number of mass-destruction weapons including over 1,000 tactical nuclear warheads.

The political and economic situation in and out of Korea suggests that the Americans may be tempted to ignite a war on the Korean Peninsula as they did in the last Korean War. The situation is very similar with those before and just after the last war.

Similarities

In the late 1940's or just before the outbreak of the war, the Americans were plunged into a terrible financial panic and they were not able to find an escape from the crisis. Even a U.S. economist admitted, "Without some new step, there was danger that a political and economic crisis might blow up the United States."

In addition, on the question of China's legitimate position in the United Nations, the Truman Administration was completely out of step with even its West European allies, as well as Asian countries. It was a grave crisis for U.S. diplomacy as relations between China and American's West European allies were plainly expanding: Holland was getting ready to recognize China.

As a result, Taiwan's expulsion and Beijing's admission to the U.N. would be a serious reversal to the Truman doctrine. Failure of the Truman doctrine would loosen the hold of the anti-communist crusade and render it impossible for the Americans to maintain their hold on Western Europe. The Americans' European allies started criticizing their posture on China.

Domestically, Truman was bitterly accused of being "soft on communism" as opinion in political circles was increasingly anti-communist as the pro-Taipei forces, headed by Senator MaCarthy, were gaining ground. Then, what was left for the U.S. to do to reverse or roll back the tide in favour of the Truman doctrine? Nothing, except to implement the top-secret plan for a Korean crisis.

For the Syngman Rhee side, the situation at that time was the best chance in a million for the south to attack the north. In a private letter dated June 14, (11 days before the start of the Korean War) to his American adviser Dr. Oliver, Syngman Rhee confined: "I think now is the best time for us to take on the offensive to mop up the guerrillas in Pyongyang ..... Our people are desiring for an action against the north." (quoted from Korea Observer, spring, 1973, Seoul)

In accordance with the abovementioned intentions of the Americans and the south Koreans, the U.S. had rapidly augmented south Korean forces. In October 1948, the south Korean army had only five brigades. The numerical strength of its ground force quickly increased, reaching 150,000 in June 1950. Besides, the naval, air and police forces grew to tens of thousands of men.

The substantially-increased south Korean army were equipped with latest weapons. In 1949 alone, the U.S. shipped to south Korea various kinds of weapons and war materials worth 190 million dollars.

The south Korean political and economic situation resembles that on the eve of the Korean War.

Then, the strongman Syngman Rhee was on the verge of collapse because of his defeat at parliamentary elections from which pro-reunification democratic and patriotic forces emerged victorious. Today, 32 years after, the strongman Chon Du Hwan is coming under ever stronger public demands for his resignation partly over the 1 bil. financial scandal and partly over the political and economic mess.

The south Korean economy 32 years ago was in a total disarray with inflation and unemployment running high, with many companies declared bankrupt. Now, the worst recession in decades is hitting hard the south Korean economy. The only hope of baling the economy out is fast disappearing – during the first six months of this year, foreign capital introduced is merely one quarter of the planned target.

The same things are true of the United States. Immediately before the outbreak of the last war, the United States found its economy derailed after a world war boom. Without military procurements being expanded–hectic arms buildup –the economy would plunge into a serious crisis.

President Truman was under heavy fire from many quarters for his mishandling of policy conduct. Even Western allies were beginning to distance themselves from the United States over the China issue. This is repeating itself again now. President Reagan is regarded in the States as the most incapable chief executive. His economic policy is boomeranging, with the jobless people reaching 10 million, the highest rate since WWII. Even among Western allies, the United States is losing its once powerful clout. Anti-nuclear movements are embarrassing Reagan.

The years up till the start of the last war was marked out as the Cold War period. The current period is being viewed with grave concern as a new Cold War period.

Possible Koroshima

A war in Korea is more likely than that in Europe. The following facts give a graphic illustration:

–Unlike Europe where both NATO and Warsaw pact camps are nuclear-armed with American and Russian forces confronting each other face to face, in Korea the nuclear-armed U.S. troops and south Korean forces face not only the non-nuclear Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Though the DPRK has none of the so-called nuclear deterrence, the Americans have nearly 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea which have a combined destructive power 1,000 times that of a Hiroshima-type A-bomb. This may tempt the first use of nuclear weapons by the Americans against the north.

– In Europe anti-war sentiment is very strong and the U.S. can not act unilaterally without consensus of its allies. However, south Korea is a U.S. client with its armed forces under the American command.

Anti-nuclear demonstrations involving several hundred thousand people are unprecedented.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan said in his speech at Washington's National Press Club on Feb. 3, 1981: "South Korea is the bulwark of the defense of the U.S. and Japan . . . South Korean forces and the American forces are needed to tie down Russian forces and stay the hand of the north Koreans and the Russians."

–East-West talks are under way and economic stakes of the two sides are high in Europe. But nothing of the sort exists in Korea which is divided into north and south currently locked in a near-war confrontation.

Any kind of reunification talks which will contribute detente on the Korean Peninsula have been deadlocked by a huge discordance between words and acts of the Seoul side.

–Unlike Europe where the anti-communist bogey bogey has no longer been used, in south Korea anti-communism and war footing are the raison d'etre for the military junta led by Gen. Chon.

On the pretext of the so-called "threat from the north," the successive south Korean clients have introduced vast amounts of military aid from the Americans. Widely publicizing the "threat of southward invasion from the north" and "near-war situation," the military junta has justified its human rights suppression.

–The governments in European countries are stable in power and relatively democratic. However, south Korea is without any stable government. It is the worst police state.

The Amnesty International defined south Korea as one of the most suppressive countries in the world.

The well-known international human rights organization also called it one of the most unstable countries. The political and economic upheavals are rampant there. Clear examples are: The 1979 assassination of the former dictator by one of his associates and over 3,000 people were massacred during the popular uprising in Kwangju.

–In Europe no military clash has been reported among the two rival camp forces, but in Korea military clashes are almost every-day occurrences with the U.S. spy plane SR 71's repeatedly flying over the DPRK.

This year, shooting incidents provoked by the Seoul side have occurred as routine near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and the Military Demarcation Line (MDL). Acts of naval espionage against the DPRK by the U.S. spy planes SR-71s have been committed on near 50 occasions until the end of March.

Hectic Arms Buildup in S. Korea

In south Korea arms buildup is being pushed ahead with vigour in accordance with the following strategic value attached to south Korea by the Americans.

–South Korea is the sole "American territory" on the Asian continent with a striking range of the Soviet Union.

–The Korean Peninsula is used as an invasion route to the continent.

–They view the Korean Peninsula as a dagger aimed at the heart of the Japanese archipelago.

After all, south Korea is indispensable for the maintenance of control over Japan and other Asian allies, to protect American interests in the region from what they call the Russian threat. In short, their military presence in south Korea is neither for the security of the south Korean people nor their democratic freedoms and rights.

In an attempt to maintain south Korea's strategic worth, heavy arms buildup is being undertaken to prepare for a possible local war on Korea.

U.S. NUCLEAR BASES IN S. KOREA

The 39,000-man American troops in south Korea are armed with sophisticated aircraft, weapon system and naval vessels, including tactical nuclear warheads.

They are supported by GIs on Okinawa, the mainland of Japan, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland. Japan is ready to provide its forces to the U.S. in the event of a conflict on the Korean Peninsula and elsewhere in the Far East, such as the joint use of the bases of Japan's Self-Defense Forces.

In order to defend the security of the U.S. and Japan, the Americans are emphasizing that the south Korean junta should finance the modernization and expansion of its local forces and buy arms making technology from them.

During the fiscal year 1982-83, south Korea is planning to spend 160 million dollars for imports of American weapons, 23 percent greater than the figure for FY 1981-82.

Among American weapons deliveries to south Korea are the following: Nuclear-capable F-16 fighters, Phantom fighter-bombers, C-130 cargo planes, CH-47 Boeing transport helicopters, helicopter gunships, TOW anti-tank missiles, Honest John ground-to-ground missiles, Sergeant ground-to-ground missiles, Nike-Hercules ground-to-air missiles, M-48 tanks, M-88 tank recovery vehicles, mine sweepers, destroyers, landing crafts and anti-submarine aircraft.

Combined War Games

By using huge war machines, the Americans and the south Koreans have been constantly conducting combined war games to remain alert for instant mobilization. As American generals pointed out, any combined war game serves the purpose of demonstrating military capability and testing them to the forces considered to be the so-called enemy.

A rough counting of war games gives the following: About 140 days every year in south Korea: a war game almost every second day. Last year, at least 13 major war games, including those U.S.-south Korean joint military manuevers codenamed "Team Spirit '81", were reportedly conducted in and around south Korea for a total of 120 days.

A case in point is this year's "Team Spirit '82", involving 162,200 servicemen (100,000 south Koreans and 62,200 Americans), with many lifted from Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland.

The two-month-long war game, the largest both in size and scale ever held in the so-called "free world," covered the whole of south Korea and with much stress on the Demilitarized Zone. It was conducted under the conditions of launching a preemptive attack on the north. The simulated war was waged with nuclear-armed aircraft, missiles and ground forces.

The following is a brief look of war games recently waged in south Korea:

–"Magex '80", January, 1980

–"Unfailing Victory," January, 1980

–"DMZ exercise," February, 1980

–"Shield '80", March, 1980

–"Team Spirit '80", March, 1980

–"Team Spirit '81", February, 1981

–"Team Spirit '82", February, 1982

An outstanding fact about the American military presence is the deployment of nuclear weapons.

The number of American nuclear weapons is estimated at 680, kept in place in south Korea. Among them 140 Nike Hercules and 80 Honest John and 12 Sergeant missiles.

"Team Spirit '78" involved the firing of neutron warhead-tipped Lance missiles (surface-to-surface nuclear missile). The participation of this missile shows that the Americans have no consideration for the lives of the Korean people.

(By Cho Sang Ok)

Background to Korean War

By Wilfred Burchett

Mr. Wilfred Burchett, a well-known Australian journalist, of late, contributed his article on the background of the Korean War to The People's Korea.

The following is a full text of the article: (Subtitles are ours ..... Ed.)

△ △

There is still a lot of unwritten history to be completed about the background to the Korean War (1950–53). It was a period when the United States under President Truman had officially proclaimed a "rollback" strategic policy – that is to "roll back" the Soviet Union and other socialist states from the positions they had gained–at enormous sacrifices during World War II.

General Clay's Abortive Attempt

As a correspondent in Berlin for the London *Daily Express* from the end of 1945 till the spring of 1949, I was in a privileged position to know what was being prepared. At first everything went smoothly. The original three members of the Control Commission – in fact for the administration of occupied Germany – were General Eisenhower for the United States, Marshal Zhukov for the Soviet Union and General Montgomery for Britain. But that old partnership of comrades-in-arms was soon dissolved.

Eisenhower was replaced by General Lucius Clay of the banking firm of Dillon Read – which had helped finance German rearmament after World War I – Montgomery was replaced by the South African General, Sir Brian Robertson of the Dunlop Rubber Company. Zhukov was replaced by his former chief-of-staff, General Vassili Sokolovsky.

As a matter of courtesy France was brought into the Control Commission, represented by General Pierre Koening. Koening refused to stay in Berlin, where the other members had their headquarters because he did not want to lend France's name to anything which hinted at a united Germany with Berlin as its capital! He maintained his headquarters at Baden-Baden and from there flew to the weekly meetings of the Control Commission in Berlin.

An unimportant detail? No! Because the Americans were able to claim later that it was the French who blocked the reunification of Germany – which had been provided in the Potsdam Agreement and other agreements among the allies on the future of post-war Germany.

In fact it was the United States – aided and abetted by Britain – which brought about the division of Germany by the simple device of unilaterally introducing a separate currency in the three western zones of Germany (called Trizonia at the time) and implicitly declaring economic war against the fourth–Soviet zone. This is a matter which little has been written – and even less explained.

The results were to bring the world to the brink of World War III. The Russians took steps to protect the finances and economy of their occupation zone by introducing customs' control and currency checks. This in turn led to what became known to the world as the "Berlin Blockade," although it was nothing of the sort. The American reply to this was the famous "Air Lift" to supply the western-controlled sectors of Berlin by air to negate the currency and customs' controls which the Soviet and East German authorities had quite properly established.

All this, I was convinced, and wrote so at the time, was part of a step-by-step plan of the Pentagon –implemented by their "man in Berlin" General Lucius D. Clay – to create a war situation and launch armed action against Soviet forces in East Germany as a first stage in the "rollback" strategy.

To prepare public opinion for this a great anti-Soviet propaganda campaign was developed in Berlin – one of the results of which was a number of prestigious Western correspondents quit their jobs. They refused to rubberstamp for extremely irresponsible and inflammatory U.S. propaganda.

The "trigger" for the "rollback" operation was to be what was known as a "task force up the Helmstedt road." (Helmstedt was the point on the frontier between the Soviet and Western-controlled zones at which road and rail traffic was controlled after the Western powers introduced their separate currency.) Clay's idea was to send an armored task force through the Helmstedt control point and continue on to Berlin.

An unexpected setback occurred. It had been assumed by General Clay and his cronies that Governor Thomas Dewey of New York would easily defeat President Truman in the November, 1948 elections and that John Foster Dulles would automatically become the new Secretary of State. But Dewey was soundly thrashed by Truman; the American public had become very suspicious of a belligerent Dewey-Dulles partnership. Clay was so certain, however, of Dewey's victory that on the eve of the elections he had convoked a veritable Council of War at his Berlin Headquarters.

Apart from all his own staff chiefs stationed in Germany, John Foster Dulles took part, together with the leading members of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, the American ambassador in Moscow, General Walter Bedell Smith (former head of U.S. military intelligence), and other luminaries of the U.S. military-intelligency community.

Although it was never spelt out, the object of the "War Council" was to approve details of the "task force up the Helmstedt Road" operation. Members of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, with whom I spoke immediately after the War Council, told me as much.

Speaking to Tom Foley, the Foreign Editor of the *Daily Express* (London), who was in Berlin at the time, General Clay described the advantage of the "task force" idea: "You see," he said, "only Congress can vote an act of war. But once fighting actually starts, then Congress is bound to back us up." Then came the great disaster Dewey lost the election. The "hawks" had had their claws clipped. Soon after came a second disaster.

Mr. Hector McNeil, under-Secretary of State at the British Foreign Office, was invited to a meeting in Berne by the Swiss Foreign Minister, Monsieur Petitpierre. The latter explained that he had been requested by the French Government to say that France would have nothing to do with any "task force up the Helmstedt Road" operation. It was embarrassing for the French to inform the Americans directly of this, so Swiss and British "good offices" had been enlisted. The British passed the message back to the Americans, adding that the British also would neither support nor approve such a scheme.

As distinct from MacArthur who was the "Supreme Commander" of the allied occupation forces in Japan, Clay had to work within an "Anglo-American-French Triumvirate" at which decisions had to be unanimous. Thus the "task force up the Helmstedt Road" operation, which could have launched the world into World War III in the spring of 1949, had to be put "on ice" for the time being, to the fury of General Clay and his counterparts in Washington.

Acheson's NSC 68

In the latter half of 1949, two events took place which shook the American "Establishment" to its very foundations. On August 26, the Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb, thus destroying the American monopoly of nuclear power. On October 1, Mao Tse Tung proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China. The United States had "lost China" was the term to be used for decades to come – as if it ever had the right to "own" China. It was the "loss of China", however, which gave rise to McArthyism and the era of the witch hunts which led to the expulsion from the State Department of all those who had some realistic notions about the shape of American foreign policy.

In the White House and State Department, where President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson had been transformed into "super-hawks", a conspiracy developed. Truman had ordered his Secretary of Defence, Alexis Johnson to prepare a defence budget of minimum size because of popular pressure to cut defence spending. But at the same time, he instructed Acheson to prepare a document later known as NSC (National Security Council) 68 – to justify an unprecedentedly high, peace-time defence budget, several times higher than the limits set for Johnson. Acheson's budget was designed to finance the Korean War.

A participant has described the atmosphere at that fateful meeting. Secretary of Defence Johnson was furious. After a brief statement denouncing the duplicity, he stalked out of the meeting, followed by his closest aides. As he walked out, a general buried his head in his arms at his working table and started to weep. The secret had been confined to a very close circuit, Acheson's aides, working in a small office at the State Department, totally isolated to everyone except the drafting team and Dean Acheson.

Immediately after NSC 68 was approved, the USMAG (U.S. Military Advisory Group) started to intensify a feverish build-up of ROK forces and their concentration along the 38th Parallel. Then there was the historic photograph of John Foster Duless, at that time

Truman's senior adviser on foreign policy, at the 38th Parallel. They were posed as poring over a military map of North Korea, and peering through field-glasses at the rugged terrain to the North. Syngman Rhee boasted that his forces would be in Pyongyang within three days.

I was in Budapest when war broke out – officially on June 25, 1950. My immediate reaction was that the "Supremo" MacArthur had succeeded in doing in Asia, what Clay, bound to act only with the accord of his two Western allies, could not bring off in Europe.

Later I managed to get to North Korea in the first day of the "ceasefire talks." For two-and-a-half years I was based in Kaesong – two years reporting on the "talks," plus six months covering the abortive "peace talks" and the exchange of POW's. I had ample time to discuss with the Kaesong residents – just south of the 38th Parallel, as to what happened on the day the war "officially" started. In brief, ROK soldiers poured into Kaesong the night before the attack. At dawn next morning, they attacked the strategic "Pine Tree Peak" just to the north of Kaesong on the North Korean side of the 38th Parallel. Heavy firing could be heard, then the ROK troops came rushing down the steep slopes, ripping off there uniforms as they ran and commandeering civilian clothing in Kaesong, before continuing their flight to the South. Soon the disciplined troops of the KPA (the Korean People's Army) appeared in regular formations heading straight to the South.

If I refer to June 1950 as the "official" start of the war, this is because my own investigations prove beyond any doubt that the war really started in the early summer of 1949. ROK troops made hundreds of attacks along the whole length of the 38th Parallel, ranging from low-level harrassing attacks to test the North's defences, to others involving several battalions in holding some of the "jump-off" especially along the eastern coast, to those aimed at seizing strategic heights as jump off points for the future all-scale invasion. These latter took place mainly along the western coastal area. The ROK troops succeeded in some cases in holding some of the "junp-off" positions until June 25, 1950.

That is the background to the Korean War according to events personally witnessed or investigated by the author. An interesting sidelight on the morality of the infightings at top levels in Washington was that when Truman-Acheson gave the "green light" for the Korean invasion, the strategic aim was defined to the effect that the invasion was to be the first step toward a back-door invasion of the Soviet Union and to secure bases from which Moscow and the industrial cities east of the Urals could be brought within range of nuclear weapons.

But Dulles and MacArthur–who took orders from no one – had other aims. They intended to use the Korean invasion to attack China through its weekly-defended back door, and restore Chaing Kai-shek to power.

It was that, plus his battlefield defeats, which finally caused Truman to sack MacArthur. For the Korean people, this is of theoretical interest only. Their martyred country was to be occupied up to the frontier with China along the Yalue River, then "pacified" to provide safe transit for the invaders, whether heading northwest into the Soviet Union, or northeast into China.

Editor's Note

The Korean War has often been referred to as a most potent evidence of Moscow-directed world communist expansionism by American and Western experts. This claim warrants a serious review now.

Their theory fails to explain why the Soviet Red Army stopped their advance in Korea and agreed to leave south Korea to the American forces which where then bogged down in battles with the Japanese forces on Okinawa. The Soviet forces were in a position to occupy the whole of south Korea together with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The American forces, pinned down on the far-away Okinawan islands, found it a mission impossible to reach the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula when they defeated Japan on August 15, 1945. They landed in south Korea on September 7, 1945.

Secondly, the Soviet Union was preoccupied with recovering years of devastation brought by the Nazi German forces during the last world war when the Korean War started. It was also true of China. The People's Republic of China was just one year old, to be more precise, nine months after its foundation. The Chinese suffered badly from many years of a civil war with the U.S.-supported Nationalists.

Thirdly, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was just two years old. Most of national energy was being directed to the task of rebuilding the economy and culture from nearly forty years of Japanese pillage and destruction.

The three countries, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, were the last to want a new war in Korea after the Second World War. War meant total and indefinite postponement of their reconstruction plans. They could not afford such delay or disruption of their plants to consolidate their foundations.

In this sense, they were least prepared to fight or support war like the fiercely-fought Korean War.

In particular for the Peking Government, it meant China had to forgo the return to the UN Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people.

For Pyongyang, the war deprived the Korean Government of the prospect of peaceful and speedy emergence as a reunified Korea.

After all, the Korean War diverted much energy from the three socialist countries in the otherwise straight path to socialism and prosperity.

Some 300 Koryo Articles Excavated in DPRK

In April 1981 some 300 of Koryo relics were found, in large numbers among the Somun-dong remains excavated at Somun-dong, Huichon City, Chagang Province, DPRK, it was learned recently.

Among them were 243 of Koryo porcelains (world-famous Koryo celadon and white porcelains), 3 unglazed earthenware articles, 69 bronze articles, 10 iron articles and 6 wooden ware items.

Full-scale investigation of the unearthed goods is under way.

Koryo porcelains were kept in large-size jars and other articles were discovered around jars. These unearthed porcelains and other articles are presumed to belong to the 12th–14th centuries.

The first discovery of this kind in the DPRK is drawing keen attention of scholars including historians.

So far such Koryo celadons were discovered in south Korea.

Of the articles excavated are:

* A celadon bowl, decorated interior with inlaid chrysanthemum in black and white;

* A white porcelain bowl, decorated interior with a carved design of boys: A design of boys are carved on both sides, encircled by carved leaves and clouds on a clear beautiful milk white pattern;

* A white porcelain plate, decorated interior with carved lotus flowers and goldfishes; on the soft shades of a white blue pattern lotus flowers, fishes and waves are carved, the rim's immediate inside decorated with lightening flashes: Edges of some plates show traces of a thin bronze belt–it helped add to their beauty and solidify them.

According to a Japanese expert on ancient ceramics, Mr. Hasebe Gakuji, those plates whose edges were covered by thin bronze or other metal belts were used as utility goods. Mr. Hasebe is now working at the Tokyo National Museum as Planning Director. He wrote a number of books on ceramics of ancient Korea.

* A brass basin

This brass basin was found put on a jar as a sort of lid, where porcelains were kept. Letters were found engraved on the reverse side of the basin.

The letters showed when, where and by whom the basin was manufactured and the weight of the basin: According to these letters, the basin was made on August ?, 1192.

* Round-shaped mirrors: the reverse side decorated with carved dragons, a knob in the center. Mirrors in this period had a variety of shapes, decorated with subtle and vivid designs.

Mr. Hasebe commented on the round-shaped mirrors:

"The mirrors are excellent. Of those mirrors so far found in Korea there are few the age of which are determined."

White porcelains of the Koryo period had clear and beautiful colors with delicate designs which are said to be as thin as paper.

Prof. Ko Gwan Min of the Historical Dept. of Choson Univ., Tokyo, said:

"A large amount of excavated articles at the Somun-dong remains are very important materials. After the liberation of the homeland, some articles of the Koryo dynasty were found in the southern part of Korea. They were discovered mostly at kiln sites, unfortunately many in fragments. It is significant that such a large number of Koryo porcelains with almost the whole skin were discovered.

"Originally a leading manufacturer of Koryo porcelains was Kangjin County, South Cholla Province in south Korea. During the colonial days of Korea by Japan many porcelains were looted from tombs and smuggled out of the country.

"Right after the liberation, several kilns were excavated in 1950s near Kaesong. Almost all the articles found there were fragments and merely tens of articles were kept in original shape.

"In the Koryo dynasty celadon was predominant and white porcelains atypical. There are now not so many white porcelains. They were looted and found not at remains. So, a proper chronological periodization of white porcelains is extremely difficult.

"The excavated articles are presumed to belong to the 12th century. White porcelains were found among them. From this, white porcelains are also thought to belong to the same period. This gives us standard materials. This will possibly become a criterion for chronicling white porcelains."

Mr. Hasebe Gakuji after examining photos of these articles, said:

"In the past tombs of the Koryo period were frequently and secretly excavated for sale. Therefore it is hard to determine when they were manufactured and where they were discovered. Then, our research on the periodization will greatly be helped by the relics of the Somun-dong remains which were discovered in large quantities at one time. Based on these articles, things of the given periods can be examined. I suppose they are very important materials."

Koryo, Korea's first united state (918–1392), was world-famous for its blooming feudalistic culture.

Koryo's capital was Kaegyong (Kaesong in the DPRK at present).

From the late 10th century to the early 11th century Koryo successfully drove away the Khitan invaders from the north. Afterwards, efforts were made to consolidate centralized rule.

At the end of the 10th century, the ruling machine of Koryo was improved further and state organs were created to take charge of publication of books, handicraft and arts.

Thus, feudal culture, which had been dormant due to the politico-economic confusion since the 9th century, gradually took an upward turn. In the 11th century the productive forces developed in accordance with the consolidation of the feudal state and handicraft technique reached a higher level.

Until the end of the 12th century plastic art held a major place in local cultural history. In particular fine articles were produced in ceramics.

Koryo ceramics represent the artistic handicraft of the Koryo dynasty and bloomed in the 12th century. Koryo porcelains are evaluated as the top class among Korean ceramics and are widely known throughout the world as one of the best cultural achievements–and as so even today.

Koryo inherited the ceramics of Silla and Palhae–making china and pottery glazed in yellow, green and other colours–manufactured more diverse and refined vessels and articles for daily use.

Koryo celadon has deep jade-green colors, which remind us of the clear blue sky of Korea.

Koryo celadon was made of clay "kaoline" on which glaze was put on, as it was calcined at high temperatures more than 1,200 centigrade degrees. Glaze was made by neutralizing ashes (alkalinity) and feldspar and quartz (silicic acid). A very small amount of iron in glaze broke up in a colloid state and produced jade-green colors.

Among techniques of ornamenting porcelains were inlay, open-work, underglaze painting, intaglio and relief. Also known were celadon decorated with overglaze gilt designs or decorated in underglaze copper red.

Designs inlaid accentuated ceramic beauty, set the background of jade–green glaze. Inlay was done by first carving various designs and then elaborately inlaying white, red and other clay and then, glazing the whole body.

Inlaying was original in Koryo, devised for the first time in the world in the 12th century.

A celadon wine cup and stand

The Koryo celadon reached the zenith in the 12th century.

Koryo porcelains were diverse and beautiful in shape. Various fanciful shapes were devised which were for various uses and set out with elaborate craftsmanship. Strong national characteristics were noted in their shapes.

Flowers and other vases were various shapes–including bamboo shoot, pomegranate, bottle gourd, melon, pigeon or monkey and lotus flower.

One of the most excellent porcelains of the 12th century was a bamboo shoot-shaped pot, featured by a clear beautiful blue color on its body of light grey with a little iron content.

There also were pigeon or monkey-shaped inkstones, giraffe-shaped incense burners, pencil vases with dragon head-shaped or lotus flower shaped pencil vases.

Among the designs carved on porcelains were cranes and clouds, flowers and butterflies, chrysanthemum, lotus flowers, grapes, and pomegranate.

Koryo celadon has a deep, calm tone of color and fresh, quite different from Chinese porcelains. Blue, jade-green and yellow were subtly mixed and harmonized, which do not make their owners become boresome.

Since the mid-11th century, Koryo carried on vigorous trade with the Sung dynasty of China, Khitan, Jurchen, Japan and even Arabia. Many foreigners visited Kaegyong, the capital of Koryo.

Koryo celadon was widely known in those days to foreign countries and highly appreciated.

Chinese traveler Hsu Ching, who visited Korea in 1123 as a member of an official mission from Sung (China) to the Koryo court, was impressed by the Koryo celadon. He wrote that the ware recently produced showed a great improvement over their predecessors both in color and technique. He paid particular attention to an incense burner, "kingfisher-colored" and topped by a lion.

Chinese writer Tai-ping Lao-jen in the Sung times listed what he termed the "secret color" of Koryo as among the precious things –"first under heaven".

Koryo porcelains originated from Silla and Palhae, when an impressive technical evolvement was achieved.

After Palhae went to ruin, a large number of Palhae people fled into Koryo, bringing with them the technique of ceramics, mainly porcelains. In Silla earthenware items were produced at special kilns, which could produce high temperatures. These kilns were rebuilt in Koryo.

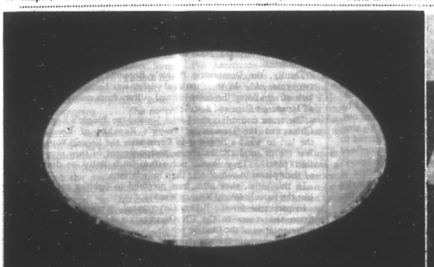
Koryo porcelains were luxurious articles for aristocrats. Koryo porcelains were produced in various places centering on Cholla Provinces and Hwanghae Provinces where Kaegyong, the capital of Koryo, was located. At the time of the Mongolian's invasion in 1231–32, Koryo evacuated its capital from Kaegyong to Kanghwa Island, where Koryo porcelains continued to be manufactured. Kangjin County, Cholla Province, was the No. 1 producer, the place where high-quality Koryo porcelains were excavated.

Koryo porcelains influenced the Japanese ceramics. Japan began to manufacture porcelains on a full-scale was after Korean ceramists were taken to Japan. After Japan's invasion of Korea (by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1592) many Korean ceramic artists were brought to Japan as prisoners.

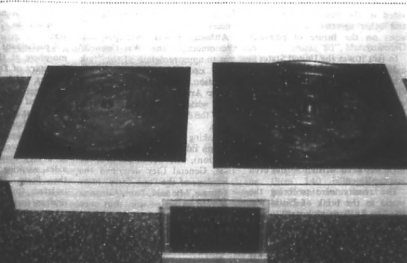
In the early 12th century Li Cham Pyong landed on Kyushu, the southern area of Japan, and manufactured ceramics–the start of *Arita-yaki*, one of the noted Japanese ceramics.

Hagi-yaki, *Satsuma-yaki* and other ceramics are believed to have been influenced by Korean ceramics. Many kilns were made by Korean ceramic manufacturers in Kyushu areas who were taken to Japanese feudal lords.

By Kang Ok Su

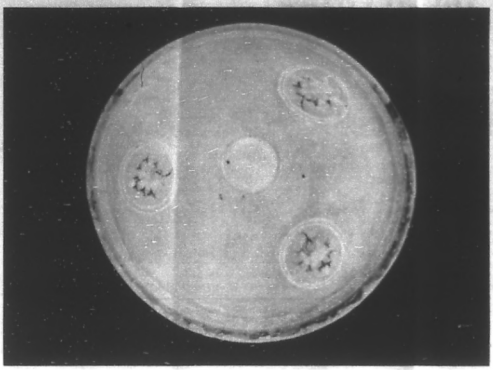


A white porcelain plate, decorated interior with carved lotus flowers and goldfishes



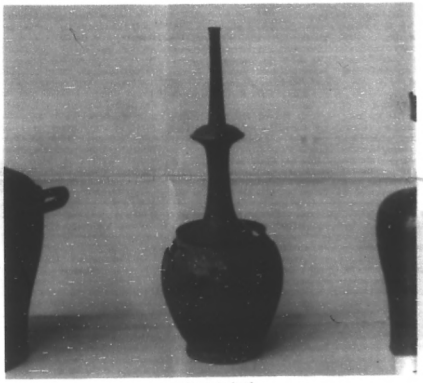
Mirrors

Specimens of Koryo Articles

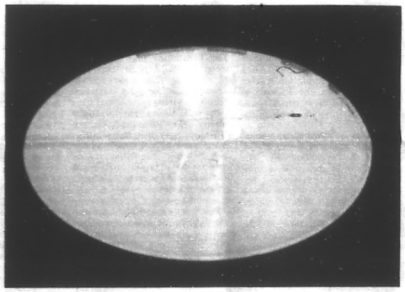


A celadon bowl, decorated interior with inlaid chrysanthemum in black and white

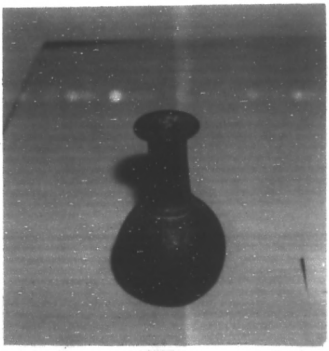
A kiln distribution chart



A clear water bottle



A white porcelain bowl, decorated interior with a carved design of boys



A bottle

A brass basin

"It's American Aggression": Director of PLO Tokyo Office

Mr. Fathi Abdul-Hamid, Director of the PLO Office in Japan June 18 sat down at his office with People's Korea's Kim Jong Myong to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and prospects of war. Excerpts:

Kim: ***What do you think of Israel's invasion of Lebanon in terms of its timing and aims?***

Abdul-Hamid: The first thing can be said is that the aggression is not only Israeli but American aggression. It was planned by the Americans and implemented in accordance with the American-Israeli strategic alliance. So, it is meant for American strategy and also for the interests of Israel.

The United States wants to impose the Camp David formula on the Middle East. It is Pax-Americana. It is peace without justice. It is peace against the interests of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

For this reason, it was opposed by the Palestinians. For this reason, it failed to convince the Palestinians.

We can see that the United States and Israel view the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) as an obstacle to their own interests, their own plans and their own "peace."

Although the United Nations and the world community of nations have condemned Israel, Israel refused to accept the will of the United Nations and the world community only because it is protected and supported by the United States. So, it is not the will of Israel, it is not the strength of Israel, it is not the power of Israel. The aggression reflects those of the United States.

Now, Israel, after accomplishing the first phase of Camp David, turned to the second one. The second one is the so-called autonomy for the Palestinians. The Israelis wanted to impose a new leadership in the West Bank and Gaza to accept its own policies. They failed. Uprisings of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza have proved that the Palestinians do not want to accept this.

So, Israel thought that the Palestinians are influenced by the PLO. Since the PLO is there, then it is impossible to impose their plans. For all this, Israel came to a conclusion that the invasion of Lebanon is very important to achieve its aim of liquidating the PLO, crushing the PLO. By so doing, the Israelis can turn back to the West Bank and Gaza. This is one main aim of aggression.

And the second one is to establish a new Lebanese government or a form of state which can accept peace with Israel.

The United States is not dealing with Israel as a client state for arms but as a partner. The Israelis are acting as a partner of the United States in accordance with strategy of the United States. The Israelis have got the most modern American weapons being used in this war.

The United States bears all the responsibilities for this war. The Israelis are nothing but a tool in the hands of the Americans.

Q. ***What is the aim of the PLO? What is the cause of the Palestinians?***

A. The Palestinian people are fighting for their human and national rights, mainly for their right to self-determination and to have an independent state in their own homeland.

This aim, as you know, is ensured and guaranteed by all the resolutions of the United Nations. The Palestinians have their own representative. I mean they have the PLO as their representative. The PLO is recognized internationally as such.

The right to self-determination is ensured and guaranteed by the Charter of the United Nations. But, it is refused by the United States. The United States refused to recognize the PLO and the United States refused to accept the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The U.S. President stresses the human rights.What he terms human rights don't include those of the Palestinians.

The Palestinians, since the start of revolution, have noticed this.

Palestinian children in PLO camp

Mr. Fathi Abdul-Hamid

They are fighting the United States as their main enemy.

As long as the United States interferes with Middle East problems and supports Israel, our rights are blocked. So, our first and immediate task is to put an end to American game in the Middle East.

Q. ***How are you going to overcome a new difficulty?***

A. The difficulty we face now is not new. We have experienced difficulties for a long time.

Our people have faced massacres, criminal acts since 1948. The first massacre committed against our people was done by Begin, who is prime minister of Israel. He was a boss of a gang called Irgun Zva'I de' Umi. He massacred inhabitants in a village called Day; Yasin. Begin, without any shame or shy, said arrogantly "I'm proud of what I did." It means that he is proud of having killed and massacred people.

Begin has not been punished for his crime. Now we face the same Begin not as a boss of a gang but as a leader of a state. Nothing has changed. He was encouraged to continue his massacres of the Palestinian people. Begin, instead of being condemned and punished for his crimes, was awarded a

(Continued from Page 1)

but also for the Americans.

Clandestine Student Societies

What is noteworthy about the recent series of student protest actions is the active involvement of clandestine student societies which number 112 at 89 universities, public and private, according to the local ministry of education. Their actual figure, however, is believed far greater.

The presence of such secret groups explains the fast radicalization and ideologuzation of student movements, developments which distinguish them those in the seventies. The student actions in the sixties and seventies did not show any particular ideological tendency. But in the eighties, students have taken to a variety of left-wing and radical thinkings.

In a number of cases, they are committed to Marxist-Leninist approaches. In some known cases, they express a strong interest in the socialist thinking in the north. For example, according to the Hanguk Ilbo dated April 3, a certain local university coded F was a scene of a secret student society which was exposed by police while monitoring broadcasts from Radio Pyongyang. Leaflets scattered in Pusan prior to the March 18 fire at the American cultural center included charges that the junta of Gen. Chon and the Americans had completed preparations for an invasion of the north.

The Hanguk Ilbo on April 2 wrote that such ideologization is hundred times more awesome than simple action with regard to the notable change in the student movements centering on clandestine societies.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was carrying a gun in Beirut on June 15 accompanied by his men. (Asahi Shimbun, June 16)

Nobel Prize. Nobel Prize for what?

This Begin, with encouragement of the United States, is trying to eliminate the Palestinian people. This war is not against the small number of the Palestinian people, not against the military forces of the Palestinian people. The war is against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians including children.

So, the war is meant to completely kill and massacre the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Q. ***What do you think of the future relations between Korean and Palestinian peoples? What do you expect from Korean nationals in Japan?***

A. It is clear that both Korean and Palestinian peoples are victims of American policies and American plans.

How was Korea divided? How did the invasion of Korea happen? How were Koreans persecuted and discriminated by the United States. It is clear.

So, the Palestinian people see the Korean people as the same victim of imperialism.

Our people have supported the struggle of the Korean people since the early '50s when the Korean War started. I think the struggles of two peoples are closely connected.

We have received and are still receiving understanding, support and solidarity from the DPRK.

I think Koreans in Japan should be more positive than others in understanding the Palestinian question in view of our commonness.

Both Koreans in Japan and the Palestinians are sufferers. Sufferers can understand each other. We expect from Koreans in Japan more than others. Because Koreans themselves are sufferers. They should understand more the Palestinian question and show more open solidarity with the Palestinian people, I hope.

Clandestine student societies prepare leaflets, mostly mimeographed or photocopied, which are smuggled into their respective campuses. One known instance of the location of such printing involves two students of Erhwa Girl's University who produced more than 200 copies of leaflets at Mujigae (rainbow) Apartment House in Seoul.

In most cases, mimeographs are used for the production of fliers because they are cheap, available at any place and portable. They are small enough not to draw any particular attention. The numbers of printed leaflets are usually between 200 and 500 because that size is easily carried in any school bag.

In clandestine student societies, normally one elder student takes charge of five younger students who are given essential reading, taken to the countryside for voluntary labor work among peasants and trained in the art of clandestine activities. Each student is obliged to smuggle leaflets into his or her school campus and try to organize an anti-"government" demonstration while they are in school.

Since south Korean students are well aware of the political, social and economic situation of the country, they are easily ready to rise in response to the appeal from an agitating student. For example, the most recent June 8 3,000 Yonsei student-demonstration was begun by four students who scattered handbills, calling upon the students to oppose the U.S. support for the Chon junta and its $1 billion loan scandal.

Almost all the campus demonstrations are results of such handbill-scattering and appeals from a few select students. Even their arrests do not mean an end to the demonstrations. Many students are willing to risk their lives.

Union of Students, Christians and Workers

The union of students, Christians and workers engaged in their own democratic dissident efforts is now materializing amid a widely-shared realization that their unity alone is the most effective response to the crackdown.

In case of the March 18 "arson" at the Pusan American cultural center, local Christians and students issued a series of statements in support of the fire. They strongly defended the "arson" on the grounds of the unmistakable American role in the murder of democracy and human rights.

In support of the action, Christians demanded the removal of top-ranking American officials stationed in south Korea—the really unexampled move against the American Government and an open challenge to the junta of Gen Chon Du Hwan.

Almost all declarations and statements coming from students and Christians have direct mentions of the labor issues which are urgent in the south Korean society.

Their involvement in workers' issues is clear. The National Federation of Democratic Workers, formed in May, 1980, included a number of students and Christians. Many students expelled from their schools are now factory hands active in trade union movements.

Christians, possessed of national networks of their churches and other related organizations, may be a kind of coordinating role for students and workers. They are reported well-financed.

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